朝比奈泰彦*：地衣類雑記（§ 173）

Yasuhiko ASAHINA*: Lichenologische Notizen (§ 173)

§ 173. **Leciophysma japonicum** Asahina sp. nov.

Thallus fusco-niger, pulvinulum usque ad 3 cm latam formans, laciniatus. Laciniae subascendentes vel prostratae, subteretes, in sicco 1.5 cm longae, 0.3–1.0 (–2.0) mm latae, dichotome vel irregulariter ramosae, esorediatae exisidiataeque: rami teretes vel leviter complanati, apicibus rotundatis, in sicco longitudinaliter et subtilissime costato-rugosae, madefacte inflati et laeves. Cortex non evolutus, gonidia nostocacea. Apothecia in parte apicali ramorum lateralia, orbicularia, lecideina, ± 1.0 mm lata: discus carneo-pallidus vel obscure fulvescens, demum convexus, margine excluso. In sectione epithecium fere decolor: hymenium 120 μ altum,

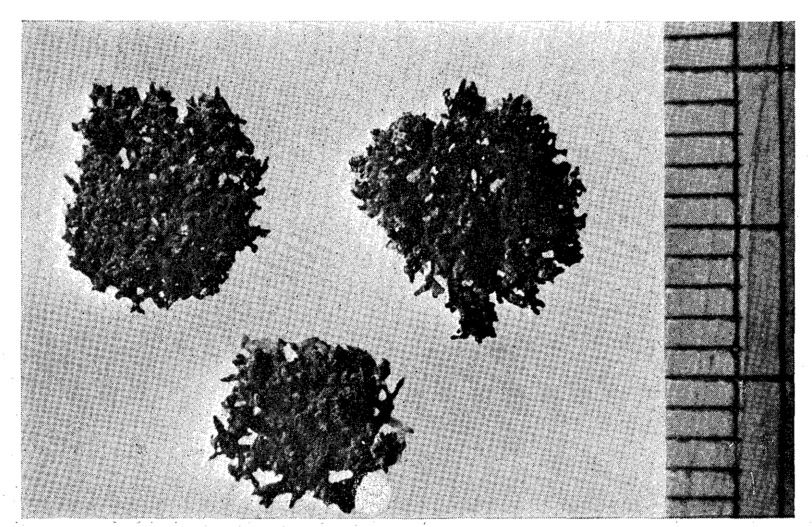


Fig. 1. *Leciophysma japonicum* Asahina. × 4. Phot. by Y. Tanaka.

decolor: hypothecium 150 μ latum, hyphis euthyplectenchymaticum, leviter fuscescens; excipulum proprium ca 100–120 μ latum, decolor vel hinc inde smaragdino tinctum, hyphis pachydermaticis, radiantibus formatum. Paraphyses simplices, ca 3 μ latae, apice haud incrassatae. Asci cylindrici, 8-spori; sporae ellipsoideae, simplices, 8–11×4.5–6 μ in magnitudine. Jodo asci tantum coerulescens.

* 資源科学研究所. Research Institute for Natural Resources, Shinjuku, Tokyo.

Spec. exam.: Typus—in cacumine Chi-iwa, Prov. Mikawa, Hondo, leg. Y. Asahina 1960. Ad saxa inter muscis: *Pilotricopsis dentata* (Mitt.) Besch., *Myuriopsis sinica* (Mitt.) Nog., *Macromitrium gymnostomum* Sull. et Lesq. (Typus in Herb. Asahinae). Mt. Horaiji, Prov. Mikawa, leg. Y. Asahina 1956. Ō-sugidani, Prov. Isé, Hondo, leg. Y. Tanaka 1952.

The members of the genus *Leciophysma* resemble, in the external appearance as well as in the inner structure, certain *Collema* or *Lempholemma* species, from which differ only by the lecideine apothecia. The occurrence of this genus in Japan was never anticipated, until 1952, when Y. Tanaka collected a specimen in the mountainous districts of Ō-sugidani, Prov. Isé, Middle Hondo, which must be assigned to *Leciophysma*. In 1956 the writer collected also good specimens in Mt. Horaiji, Prov. Mikawa and in 1910 in Chi-iwa, Prov. Mikawa. With these materials he was able to ascertain its belonging to the genus *Leciophysma*. In comparing Japanese specimens with exotic species, the writer owes the help of Mr. Sten Ahlner (Upsala), Mrs. H. Krog and Mr. Per Stφrmer (Oslo), who let him examine the arctic species, *Leciophysma finmarkicum* Th. Fr. Mr. M. Sato sent the writer copies of original description of various *Leciophysma* species. Also Mr. Y. Tanaka kindly supplied the writer a photograph and a figure of *L. japonicum*. For their kind cooperation the writer expresses in this occasion his profound gratitude.

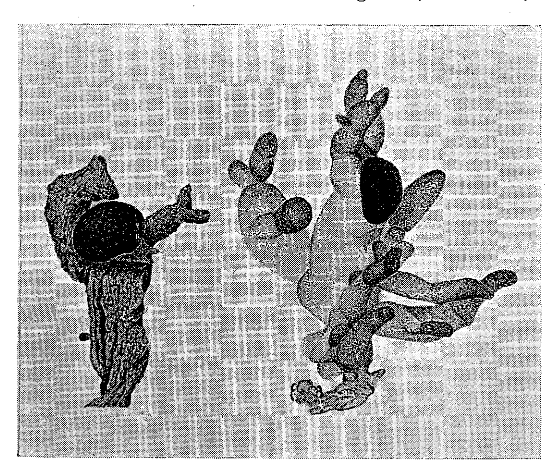


Fig. 2. Thalli with apothecia in dried condition (left × 10) and in moistened condition (right ×13) Del. Y. Tanaka.

Nowadays we count about six *Leciophysma* species in the world. *Leciophysma finmarkicum* Th. Fr.[1], on the basis of which this genus was established, *L. occidentale* E. Dahl[2] and *L. furfurascens* (Nyl.) Gyeln.[3], all possess smaller thalli and

1) Bot. Notiser 1865, no. 5 übersetzt van A. von Krempelhuber, Flora 1865: 539.
2) 3) Dahl, Studies in the Macrolichen Flora of south west Greenland: 44 & 45. 1960.

larger spores than the new species above mentioned. *L. patagonicum* Räs.[4] differs also by the isidiate thallus and by the larger, acute ended spores. *L. chilense* Räs.[5] seems to possess much larger apothecia (up to 4 mm across) than the new one. According to the original description, the last one, *L. neocaledonicum* Räs.[6] resembles closely our Japanese plant. Only difference to be metioned is that, *L. neocaledonicum* is corticolous, while *L. japonicum* is saxicolous. Also with due regard to the remote distribution areas, I have decided to propose the Japanese plant as a new species.

○オオネバリタデ (檜山庫三) Kôzô HIYAMA: On *Polygonum viscoferum* Makino var. *robustum* Makino

オオネバリタデはネバリタデから，分枝の状態，葉形や毛の性質，果実の大きさなどで区別されるが，両者を結ぶ中間形があって強いて種を分かつほどのものではない。たとえばネバリタデの果実にも長さ 1.5 mm のものがある一方，オオネバリタデでも 2 mm のものがあって，花や果実では全く区別のできぬものがある。オオネバリタデでは葉面の毛は長さ 0.3—0.7 mm，また葉縁の剛毛も 1 mm ばかりで，共にネバリタデに比べるとずっと短かいのが普通ではあるが，なかには茎下半部の葉や茎面にネバリタデ同様の毛が生えたものもある。花色はオオネバリタデでは常に白緑色(花後緑化)であるがネバリタデでは淡紅色（花後汚れた紫赤色となる）のものが常品で，たまに白緑色(花後緑化―アオネバリタデ，アオエダウチネバリタデ）のものも見られる。なおオオネバリタデで茎も花穂の柄も全く粘らぬイヌネバリタデが下野国上都賀郡石裂山（1960年8月16日，松沢篤郎氏採集）にもあるが，これは品種として扱うべきものであろう。飯沼慾斎の草木図説のネバリタデは今日いうオオネバリタデ（牧野富太郎，1890 年）のことであるため，今日いうネバリタデをケネバリタデ（?牧野富太郎，1910 年）またはエダウチネバリタデ（中井猛之進，1930 年）と称されたこともあるが，混乱をさけるため現行の用法にしたがってネバリタデ，オオネバリタデの名を使うことにしたい。

Persicaria viscofera (Makino) H. Gross var. **viscofera** forma **viridescens** (Nakai) Hiyama, stat. nov.—*Persicaria viscofera* (Makino) Nakai var. *viridescens* Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **44**: 520 (1930)—Nom. Jap. *Ao-nebaritade* (nov.).

var.. **robusta** (Makino) Hiyama, comb. nov.—*Polygonum viscoferums* Makino var. *robustum* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **17**: 116 (1903)—*Persicaria Makinoi* Nakai, Rep. Veg. Quelp. 41 (1914)—Nom. Jap. Ô-nebaritade.

forma **laevis** (Kitag.) Hiyama, stat. nov—*Polygonum Makinoi* Nakai var. *laeve* Kitag. in Journ. Jap. Bot. **29**: 167 (1954)—Nom. Jap. Inu-nebaritade—Hab. Hondo; Mt. Ozakuyama, Prov. Shimotsuke) T. Matsuzawa, Aug. 1960).

---

4) An. Soc. Cient. Argent. **128**: 145. 1939.
5) Revista Universitaria **22**: 206-207. 1937.
6) Ann. Bot. Societatis Zool. Bot. Fenn. Vanamo, **20**: 18. 1944.